

MORTON AND SILVER.

The Secretary of Agriculture Resents a Coloradoan Criticism.

On Tuesday, Acts of Congress and Orders to Mint Dollars in Relation to the Coinage of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Morton has written a letter to James A. Cherry, of Denver, Col., in reply to a letter from that gentleman criticizing some statements in the interview with the secretary of agriculture, printed a couple of weeks ago, which caused some comment. It is as follows:

From your letter of April 22, 1893, it appears that you and I perfectly agree on the fundamental point, namely, that demand and supply inexorably regulate all values whatsoever, at all times and in all places. At what points do we begin to separate from each other and then go on to conclusions so utterly diverse? These points are only two—the first historical and the second logical.

"You assume certain propositions to be true of silver, which are not historically true at all, but quite the reverse of true. You say, for instance: 'Until 1873 the chief use of silver was for coinage. It had other uses, but the demand for it for coinage purposes was steady and constant.'"

"On this point you have been monstrously misinformed. The first federal coins of silver were minted in 1794, and of gold in 1795. Their ratio, as recommended by Alexander Hamilton, and fixed by an act of congress, was 15 to 1. It was hoped thus to keep the two metals in equilibrium in coinage. But they would not come into equilibrium at that rate; still less would they stay there."

"Only \$12 dollars pieces were coined at the American mint in the entire year of 1896, because the silver was worth more for export than for domestic money. What was the ratio of the silver dollar to the gold dollar? They were too valuable. May 1, 1896, there came an order from President Jefferson to the director of the mint at Philadelphia that all the silver to be coined at mints shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar."

"The reason given by the president for this order was 'that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and that it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made.'"

"The coinage of silver dollars, thus authorized by the president, was not resumed there for thirty years. In these few years, which are official and unquestionable, behold the silver dollar advanced to a double standard; of the unlimited coinage of both metals in an equal and constant ratio with each other, the gold dollar of different lengths to measure cloth by in the same market."

"By the law of 1893 the ratio was substantially put at 16 to 1. But this was going too far in the opposite direction. Gold was not worth 16 in silver in the markets of Europe. Consequently the international current of the metals was for a time reversed, silver passing in preference abroad to liquidate the balance of trade and gold coming in small quantities to the United States, where it was more than 3 per cent. dearer in silver than in Europe. By 1898 the immense disadvantages of a double standard had become so plain to all thinking people that congress wisely determined to abandon the silver dollar, and to coin the 'parity' of the two metals, and to make good the legal-tender for debts, except for sums of five dollars and under. In the second place, Mr. Cherry, as an instance of a historical assumption contrary to facts and natural inferences, allow me respectfully to call your attention to the use, in common with many of the bimetallicists, so-called, of the date 1873 as the time 'demonstrated' silver."

"Unless I am mistaken the silver dollar is not mentioned at all, one way or the other, in the act of 1873. All the demonization of silver, as I understand it, that ever came about in this country, happened in the law of 1893, after open and full discussion, and practically with unanimity, when congress introduced the silver dollar, and the silver dollar, which a nominal dollar's worth weighed 491 per cent. less than the silver dollar, and also took away the legal-tender for debts of five dollars and under. In the second place, Mr. Cherry, as an instance of a historical assumption contrary to facts and natural inferences, allow me respectfully to call your attention to the use, in common with many of the bimetallicists, so-called, of the date 1873 as the time 'demonstrated' silver."

"Let us look candidly at the instances of those, known almost to every man, who say 'What creates demand?' and answer, 'use.' I ask, in my turn, 'What creates use?' and answer, 'demand.' Why is it that there is so little 'use' of silver in this country? Is it because there are millions upon millions of them lying idle? I answer candidly because there is no adequate demand for them. How can I so innocently but badly mislead you 'cause and effect' in this case? Demand, in the common sense, is nothing but the power of purchasing on the part of one man, coupled with his willingness to pay something for it, satisfactory to the other, who has the goods to sell. 'Use' of that thing, no matter what it is only follows the 'demand' for it. You have helpfully put the case before me. What is the sense of clamoring still for 'unlimited coinage' when the treasury can not get rid, by hook or crook, of that 'already' coined and lying in useless heaps? They are well minted, of just weight, nine-tenths fine, are legal tender for all debts and bear the legend: 'In God We Trust.'"

"What are they? Answer, and so must you, on reflection, there is no demand for them, and therefore no 'use' for them. What more can the law do for them?"

"It may be, my dear sir, that in your study of finance, you have overlooked, in whole or in part, the momentous fact that all but a mere fraction of the world's commerce is mediated by instruments of credit and not by metallic money at all, whether of gold or of silver, and that by far the most essential service of money in this age of the world is to furnish a steady measure."

"Mr. Eckels, the present controller of the currency, has made it probable by careful inquiries instituted through his department that about 50 per cent. of the retail business of this country is achieved by means of checks drawn on local banks and cleared by the banks with very little use of coins. The relative employment of these instruments of credit is constantly increasing through the multiplication of banks and otherwise, and of course also the quantity of coin money required to do the business of the world, or of any advanced country in the world, is steadily decreasing relative to the business done."

Sent a Bullet Through His Head. Driven Col. May 10.—Hugh Cahill, a keeper of a hotel on Larimer street, committed suicide by sending a bullet through his head. Worry over his business depression is given as the cause.

STAGE COACH HELD UP. The Wells-Fargo Treasure Box Looted of Money and Jewelry.

CALISTOGA, Cal., May 9.—The stage coach running between this place and Clear Lake was held up and robbed Tuesday afternoon by about \$1,200 cash and looted Wells-Fargo's treasure box. It is not known how much they got from the box. The box also obtained considerable valuable jewelry. A posse has been organized and are in pursuit of the robbers. Rewards aggregating \$1,200 are offered for the robbers.

DRAWN TO DEATH. The Horrible Death of a Farmer Hit by a Bullet.

Mr. OLIVE, Ill., May 9.—Fritz Hittmeier, a prominent citizen, met with a horrible death in his farm Tuesday. He had been plowing a field. A thunder storm came on. He drove the horses to a tree, retaining the lines around his waist. Thunder frightened the horses, and they dragged him in the mud 300 yards till life was extinct. Lightning struck Sweeney Thimison's house. Mrs. Thimison was strangled.

A HOTEL HORROR.

Burning of the Arlington Hotel at Montrose, Col.—C. W. Nelson, Agent of the John Deers Implement Co., Burned Building Recognition.

MONTROSE, Col., May 10.—The Arlington hotel took fire Wednesday night at 11:45. Cause unknown. The building was burned to the ground in a few minutes, with the W. C. T. U. reading room on the rear.

In the flames perished the agent of the John Deers Implement Co., C. W. Nelson. Other guests and help in the hotel escaped by jumping from the second story windows. Had it not been for the heroic efforts and presence of mind of Mrs. E. H. Smith, the landlady, at least six or seven persons would have been burned.

Mrs. Smith jumped from the second-story window, twenty feet, to the ground, striking her head and sustaining severe internal injuries. She now lies in a precarious condition.

C. L. Buck, agent for the Lee Clark Sanderson Hardware Co., of Omaha, jumped from the second-story window injuring both sides.

John L. Teeters, of Teeters & Scott, wholesale jewelers, Lincoln, Neb., jumped from the second-story and was cut by broken glass.

Mr. Nelson only arrived in town Wednesday. He intended to go from here to Delta, returning yesterday. Had he done so he would have escaped. He was found lying on his face, hands and knees in the attitude of crawling, burned beyond recognition. Loss, about \$13,000; partly insured.

MAY PROVE ENGLAND'S LOSS.

The Smart Money Exacted From Nicaragua Likely to Hurt British Commerce in Central America.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., May 10.—There is no longer any doubt that Great Britain will receive her smart money on time. The \$15,500 to be paid by Nicaragua to Great Britain has been raised here by popular donations. Three German mercantile firms gave about \$2,000, and the whole amount will be ready to be paid in London in a few days. The raising of the money, however, has only increased popular feeling in Nicaragua against the British, and the feeling is now very bitter indeed, more so than when the British landed at Corinto. The general opinion seems to be that the Central American republics will form a combination, possibly secret, against Great Britain, and that everything possible will be done to exclude British goods from Central America. This feeling will probably result in commercial isolation of the United States. There is no doubt, however, that the action of the German firms in subscribing so liberally to the indemnity fund will prove a good stroke of business to them.

The United States steamship Alert arrived on Sunday last at San Juan del Sur from Panama.

PARDON REFUSED.

Mr. Chase Must Pay the Penalty for Libeling Recorder Taylor.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The president has denied the petition for pardon of William Chase, who was recently convicted of publishing a libel against C. H. Taylor, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. Both Chase and Taylor are colored, and the conviction and sentence of Chase to ninety days' imprisonment in the United States jail was the outcome of a bitter factional controversy, which was started on the appointment of Taylor, a nonresident, nearly two years ago. The president indorsed on the petition the following:

"It is conceded that this conviction maliciously published an outrageous libel in a newspaper which he controlled and in the mouth of a man at least as dirty a weapon to satisfy his personal rage and revenge. This crime is a most detestable one. It has become so common and is so seldom punished that I can not reconcile executive clemency in the case here presented with the duty I owe to the country, the peace of society and the protection of those constantly subjected to libelous attacks."

A PARTIAL VICTORY.

For the Philadelphia Striking Garment Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The ranks of the striking garment workers were further depleted yesterday by 300 hands returning to work, the demands of the strikers having been agreed to by nine additional contractors. Thus far fifty-eight contractors have signed agreements with the Knights of Labor to abolish sweat shops and increase the pay of their hands, and have also furnished bonds of \$250 each that wages will be paid each week. It is expected that 900 workers now out will be employed by Saturday and that the strike will then be settled with the strikers victorious. The Knights of Labor refuse to recognize the union garment workers.

The Baltimore Costumers' Strike Practically Settled.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—The strike of 4,000 costumers ten days ago is practically settled, and it is probable that all the strikers will be at work in a day or two. The strikers were partially successful. An increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. over the former wages has been agreed to by the manufacturers in lieu of the 50 per cent. demanded.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.

And Deliver Thirty Millions of the New Bonds to the Belmont Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the treasury department; Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury department; and several clerks of the treasury department will leave New York on May 29 next for Europe to deliver to the Belmont representatives in London, the United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 already issued to the European holders under the agreement entered into February 3 last, amounting to \$30,000.

THURSTON STILL MINISTER.

Despite the Almost Universal Belief to the Contrary.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Despite an almost universal belief to the contrary, Mr. Lorin A. Thurston is still recognized by the state department as minister from Hawaii. Mr. Thurston is on terms of official intercourse with the department is shown by the fact that the diplomatic list for May, an official issue of the department, contains his name with the simple word "absent" after it. Secretary Gresham's letter was sent to Japan by mistake.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Between Japan and China Exchanged at Che-Foo—Japan Relinquishes Liao Tung, But Does So with a Provision that a Suitable Indemnity Shall be Paid, and, It May Be, After a Term of Years.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An official dispatch from Tokio, received at the Japanese legation yesterday afternoon, states that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Che-Foo on Wednesday. It is understood that no change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded, but that taking into account the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese government has agreed to revise the permanent possession of the Liao Tung peninsula, on condition, however, that the arrangements regarding the form and the terms of the renunciation shall be reserved for adjustment between itself and the government of China.

This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall have been paid, and that it may even be agreed between Japan and China that the possession of Port Arthur itself will be retained as a term of years extending beyond the date when the indemnity shall have been paid in full, thus guaranteeing to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself but also sufficient time to safeguard itself against anything like a war of reprisal.

The treaty stipulation itself provides that Wei-Hai-Wei shall be held until the first \$100,000,000 taels and the next two annual installments of the indemnity have been paid, so that with the added guarantee of the possession of Port Arthur, even though only temporary, the Japanese government appears to have taken every possible precaution for the future.

The facts would thus seem to be exactly as reported in United Press dispatches from time to time ever since the peace negotiations were entered upon, and an effectual disposal of the numerous cables sent out by Reuters agency and Shanghai correspondents circulated by the European press.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. CASEY.

After an Active and Eminent Useful Career as an Engineer.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The retirement to-day from active service of Brig-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, chief of engineers, which office he has held since 1888, possesses more than passing interest to the general public because of the great public works that have been completed under his direction. Gen. Casey was born in New York, his father, Gen. Silas Casey, being a distinguished army officer. He was graduated from the West Point academy in 1862, standing at the head of the class, which included among its members such men as Henry W. Slocum, D. S. Stanley, Jerome Bonaparte, Peter T. Swaine, Alexander D. McCook and George Crook.

With the expiration of two years' service as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware, he was attached to the West Point academy as instructor of engineering, leaving there as lieutenant in 1869 to take command of engineer troops in Washington territory.

When the war broke out he was appointed assistant engineer on the staff of the general commanding the department of Virginia. In August, 1861, he was made captain and superintendent engineer in charge of the permanent defenses and fortifications on the coast of Maine, and for civil service for engineer troops, which duty he performed until 1866.

In the meantime he was engaged on special duty with the North Atlantic squadron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., and as a member of the staff of the expedition to the fort at Wilette's Point, N. Y., and for work on forts in Maine, since abandoned.

During the war he was promoted to the rank of major, and his service gained for him the brevet ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. From 1870 to 1877 he was superintendent engineer of Forts Preble and Scammel, in Portland harbor, Me. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the public buildings and grounds at Washington, a position he retained until 1888, a period marked by many important improvements in public buildings, parks and avenues of the capital. The fine building occupied by the state and navy departments was constructed under his supervision, and the Washington monument, which, for a generation had remained a broken marble shaft, was finished under his direction in 1884.

In 1874 he was advanced to lieutenant colonel, and in 1884 to colonel. Since 1888, when he became chief of engineers, Gen. Casey has expended nearly half a billion dollars for the government in river and harbor improvements, public buildings and grounds and coast defenses.

A BIG WINDFALL.

An Express Driver Falls Heir to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars.

DENVER, Col., May 10.—Thomas Gwillin, aged 23, employed as driver on an express, has received word that he has fallen heir to \$600,000 by the death of a brother-in-law, and a letter so notifying him, inclosed a draft for \$11,000 to enable him to reach home. He bought a third-class ticket through to London yesterday morning for \$45 and left on the first train.

AN ILL-ADVISED STRIKE.

Throws Nine Hundred Employees Out of Work.

MORRISTOWN, Pa., May 10.—Nine hundred employees in the woolen and worsted mills of James Lee & Son, at Tridgopore, are thrown out of employment. Three hundred of the hands struck for an increase in wages and the firm decided to close down the mills. The increase demanded was 40 per cent. One hundred hands of the Woodstock woolen mills and seventy at Rambo & Regar's hosiery mill have also struck for an advance.

LAUNCHED AT POLA.

A New Austrian War Ship Takes the Water.

POLA, May 10.—The new Austrian war ship Monarch was launched here yesterday morning in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph and a large number of distinguished persons. The town and the shipping in the harbor, including many yachts, were gaily dressed with flags, flags, streamers, etc., and visitors kept coming until long after the ship had taken the water.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Foreign Exchange Demoralized by Enormous Bond Sales Abroad—Crop Prospects Greatly Improved, Doing Much to All-Termine the Character and Volume of All Business After Summer Uncertainties are Over—A General Improvement.

NEW YORK, May 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued to-day, says:

The event of the week is the demoralization of foreign exchange caused by enormous sales of bonds abroad. Besides a sale of \$10,000,000 Manhattan and other railway bonds through the syndicate, large purchases on foreign account have been recorded for some weeks, so that the aggregate probably exceeds \$50,000,000 since the sale of the new governments. Safety for the summer means much for all business, and the syndicate seems to be fully assured that it distributes 40 per cent. of the money advanced by the associates, which leaves a large amount to stimulate operations in securities and products.

Crop prospects, also, have greatly improved, and this is of still higher importance, as it will do much to determine the character and volume of all business after summer uncertainties are over. In addition business is reviving, though the gain in great industries is retarded by many strikes.

The volume of business represented by the first week of May is 27.3 per cent. larger than last year, and only 17.2 per cent. less than in 1893; but bond and speculative operations have so swelled transactions here that the gain of 14 per cent. over last year outside New York is for all business, and the gain in general business. Railroad earnings are also better, for the last week of April exceeding last year's by 10.8 per cent., and the loss for the month compared with 1893 is only 11.7 per cent.

The successful bond transaction caused fears of speculation which had been driving out to sea up to May 1. Stocks have risen on an average \$1.75 for railroads and 52 cents for trusts, and an easier money market and safety for the summer seems assured. Coal stocks, however, have risen sharply, with reports of agreement to raise prices beyond May which are not yet verified.

During the week \$2,350,000 came in from the interior, showing that money is not fully employed, and government reports an increase of \$12,356,288 in circulation since April 1. Those who think the supply deficient should note that the total circulation is 135 per cent. of aggregate clearings in the first week of May; in 1894 it was 93 per cent., in 1893 only 120 per cent., and in 1892, with high prosperity, 134 per cent. The demand for commercial loans is smaller this week.

Sales of wool for the week have been 24,000,000 bushels, against 93,000,000 the previous week and \$1,000,000 the week before, and sales of cotton 542,000 bales, against 1,040,000 the previous week and 1,192,000 the week before.

But Thursday brought new activity. Wheat had fallen 2 1/2 cents, but rose 2 1/2 cents the day following, and closed at 1,077,019 bushels, against 1,261,764 last year, and Atlantic exports, flour included, 1,615,051 bushels, against 2,214,041 last year. In three weeks since the rise in wheat these exports have been 5,160,121 bushels, against 5,849,971 last year. Pork has fallen 30 cents per barrel, lard 30 and hogs 30 cents per 100 pounds. Cotton is lower and receipts, in spite of familiar predictions of a great decline, still exceed those of 1892.

The industries were distinctly gaining when strikes began, which have grown quite widely. Government workers in several cities and the Pocahontas coke workers are still out, with several thousand workers losing near Providence. Other woolen mills and the furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys, which were making 25,000 tons per week, have stopped; also the Illinois steel works, the largest western concern so that their works are directly affected, which produced 3 per cent. of the output April 1. The Amalgamated mine workers also propose a struggle over the new scale.

Sales of wool for the week are less than in 1892, but larger than in the past two years, though prices do not rise. Rather more demand appears for men's wools, but cancellations are also numerous, and imports of woolen goods are not so large. Sales of houses were about \$19,000,000 in the first quarter of the year, against about \$5,000,000 last year. Cotton goods continue strong, mills being well employed, and they hold heavier stocks than ever of raw cotton bought at low prices.

Foreign imports in April at New York were 14 per cent. larger than last year, with exports slightly smaller, but last week exports were 16.4 per cent. smaller, the loss in sugar alone being \$1,150,000.

Meanwhile commercial failures do not equal last year; the liabilities in five weeks ending May 2 were \$10,995,971, of which \$4,188,011 were of manufacturing and \$6,552,110 of trading concerns. Last year for the same week the liabilities were \$14,753,467, of which \$5,662,210 were of manufacturing and \$8,569,315 of trading concerns.

The failures this week have been 237 in the United States against 206 last year, and 34 in Canada against 42 last year.

STAGE ROBBERS CAUGHT.

One was Shot and Will Die—The Other Wounded.

LAKEPORT, Cal., May 11.—The brace of highwaymen who held up the stage between Calistoga and Mirabel mine on Tuesday afternoon were captured Thursday in Berryson valley. When ordered to throw up their hands the taller of the two resisted and attempted to shoot himself. The officers shot and wounded him.

A DEAD INVENTOR.

Andrew H. Lucas, Inventor of the Lucas Ship, Dead at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Andrew H. Lucas died at the city hospital at 6:30 a. m. The cause of his death was dementia, resulting from a series of bitter disappointments extending over many years. Mr. Lucas was born in Ireland fifty-nine years ago. He possessed marked inventive genius, and evolved a number of valuable mechanisms. During late years he was more prominently known as the original inventor of the Lucas ship.

THE DELICIOUS LOBSTER.

It Is Not Altogether an Easy Matter to Fish for Them.

A mature lobster is not small or harmless looking by any means. With-out the claws, an old fellow should measure from one to two feet in length, and will weigh altogether from five to fifteen pounds. Smaller ones are caught more frequently than larger ones, especially since the competition has become so fierce as to reduce the numbers and size all along the New England coast. Occasionally an old-timer is caught—one that weighs a high as twenty-five pounds. Such a monster is a veritable fighter, and a fierce struggle is sometimes experienced before the creature is landed safely. The claws of a large lobster are powerful enough to crack the shell of a clam or to snap off a man's finger. Instances are on record where the fingers have been thus nipped off, and where severe injuries have been inflicted on hands and arms. The fishermen are consequently very cautious when they land a big lobster, and take particular pains to see that he is well secured before taking him out of the trap.

According to the fishermen here, the lobster sheds his shell for the first time when he is about five years old, but no one seems to be able to tell how often after that the shedding occurs. The young lobsters, a few inches in length, have very little power to themselves, and they generally seek refuge under their mother's shell when danger approaches. If startled by enemies when away from their mother, they will run into conch shells or other places of refuge. The parent lobster shows the maternal instincts, noticeable in all living creatures. If her young are pursued by enemies, she is pretty sure to enter into the race also. Her powers of locomotion are pretty good at such times as her fighting abilities are up to the mark. Very few fish or shell creatures can withstand her onslaughts or give effective battle to her. One stroke of her powerful claws will suffice most enemies. The food of lobsters consists for the most part of clams, mussels, flounders, sculpin and other fish that creep within their reach. They seize these creatures with their strong anterior claws, and hold them up to the mouth while the substance is slowly sucked in.—N. Y. Post.

INDIANS CAN HIDE.

One of Them Gives an Exhibition of Skill Suggestive of Dime Novels.

The wonderful skill with which the Indian can hide himself in the open prairie is often referred to. In a book on Indian life, particularly among the Apaches, an incident of this kind is given. The writer says that while crossing the prairie with his guide, an Apache named Quick Killer, the latter offered to show how it is possible for an Indian to accomplish the hiding even when there is apparently nowhere to hide. The offer was accepted, and the traveler was told to walk forward a few steps and stop when he was told. He had hardly taken ten steps when Quick Killer called and announced that he was ready to be found.

There was a little bush near, the only break in the prairie, and so this the traveler returned. Quoting his own words: "I went round it three or four times and looked in every direction, but the prairie was smooth and unbroken. It seemed as if the earth had opened and swallowed up the man."

"Can he do this?" said the traveler, told him to come forth, when to my surprise he rose, laughing and rejoiced, within two feet of the position I then occupied.

"With incredible skill and activity he had completely buried himself under the thick grass, leaving six feet of the bush, and had covered himself with such dexterity that one might have trodden upon him without discovering his person."

"I took no pains to conceal my astonishment and admiration, which delighted him exceedingly. He informed me that the Apache children were regularly practiced in this game of hide-and-seek until they became perfect adepts."—N. Y. Times.

THE FORMIDABLE OSTRICH.

It Can Kick Harder Than a Mule and Is a Hard Fighter.

I would like to know the name of the man who originated the falsehood that the ostrich, when pursued by his enemies, sticks his head in the sand. The man never saw an ostrich, or when he did, he did not see the ostrich, or when he did, he did not see the ostrich, or when he did, he did not see the ostrich.

An ostrich that has not been brought up to the bottle, or dosed with paregoric, will stand eight feet high when he has done growing and weigh three hundred pounds.

He can kick harder than a mule, travel faster than a horse and grow fat on food at which a goat would elevate his nose. It is more difficult to make his acquaintance now than it used to be a few years ago, for he has been taught by experience to look upon man as an enemy.

He takes no pride in his feathers, but he does not want to lose them, being accustomed to them and knowing that they are useful in keeping off the dew, or, at least, counteracting its effect.

He is a dangerous bird when driven into a corner, as he uses his feet with great dexterity, and if he plants them on a man, anywhere between his collar button and the wristband, the man's relatives always claim the insurance money, if there's any on him.—Black and White.

A Wrongly-Used Word.

"Flitting" is the term used by the Pennsylvania Germans for a family moving. This is also a Scotch usage, and it is nearer the original meaning of the word than is the more common modern acceptance. Philologists conjecture that the word has reached its present common meaning through a fancied relation to the word "fleet."

A fitting in the colloquial usage of the Pennsylvania Germans means a heavy removal, nor has it any half humorous intent, such as sometimes marks the word.—N. Y. Sun.

Its One Drawback. Mrs. Homer.—Dear me, I must command house-cleaning to-morrow, and I hate it!"

Mr. Homer.—Why, how is that?"

Mrs. Homer.—It dirties everything up so.—Puck.

That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the

forerunner of nervous prostration, with all the horrible suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are sure indications of an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion and makes the weak strong.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have that tired feeling." H. B. Squires, East Leverett, Mass.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Makes Pure Blood.

CHAMPAIGN PAINT CO. COSTS LESS THAN CHEAP PAINT OR WHITE LEAD. Guaranteed 5 years.

Every bucket of Hammer Paint is U. S. STANDARD MEASURE. It is painted bright chrome yellow. No kinks need to be open it. Attach the key, on top of every can, to the bottom of the can. After Paint is used, the can with the cover makes a clean and valuable utensil about the house or barn. Besides the top edge is rolled over it will not cut the hands or break.

Progressing. Mrs. Lakeside (soliloquizing)—Well, my dear, are you getting on all right?

Mrs. Newlwyed (a six-months' bride)—You bet I am. I've learned more from my husband in when he says he's at the club. I'll soon have evidence enough.—N. Y. World.

The Difference. Her cheeks are like the red, red rose. With carmine tints imbued; The roses can't be renewed.—Rogersville (Tenn.) Review.

He Had Plenty of Them. Mrs. Le Rounder (angrily)—You have no excuse for staying out so late.